

not L. Sp. Pl. i. 88 (1753). *Adenarium maritimum* Raf. New Fl. pt. 1, 62 (1836) except as to synonym *Holosteum succulentum* L. *Honkenya peploides* Gray, Gen. ii. 31, t. 110 (1849).— Atlantic coast from Saguenay Co., Quebec to New Jersey; and reported southward to Virginia.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

ANOTHER HYBRID BETWEEN A WHITE AND A BLUE VIOLET.

EZRA BRAINERD.

VIOLA CUCULLATA \times PRIMULIFOLIA. (*V. lavandulacea* Bicknell, Torrey, iv. 130.) This hybrid I discussed briefly in RHODORA, viii. 52, remarking on its evident relationship to *V. cucullata*, and querying if the other parent might not be such a form of *V. emarginata* as I had in cultivation from Washington, D. C., with strongly decurrent base and leaf-outline of *V. primulifolia*. Soon afterward Mr. Bicknell in conversation stated that he had thought the doubtful parent might be the real white-flowered *V. primulifolia*. I replied there was no precedent for so remote a cross in *Viola*; it must be considered quite improbable. But Mr. Forbes's recent discovery of *V. Brittoniana* \times *lanceolata*¹ throws a new light on the problem. A critical study of his plants leaves one in no doubt as to the correctness of his conclusions; the presence in them of stolons can be accounted for only on the hypothesis of a sexual union between a purple-flowered and a common white violet. The precedent being established, we are prepared to weigh the evidence sustaining Mr. Bicknell's opinion as to the parentage of his *V. lavandulacea*.

The marks of *V. cucullata* are indisputable, especially the long-auricled slender cleistogamous flowers, the short glabrous spurred petal, the knobbed beard on the lateral petals, and the finally acuminate leaves. The marks of *V. primulifolia* are also conspicuous, namely, — the truncate and decurrent base of the leaf, its obscurely crenulate margin, its numerous nearly parallel veins diverging from the midrib,

¹ RHODORA, xi. 14, Jan. 1909.

the narrowed base of the petals, and the sharply defined deep purple lines of the three lower petals. This last inheritance from *V. primulifolia* is found, however, only in the plants from the "type station," Woodmere, and not in those from Rosedale; and, furthermore, the *cucullata* inheritance of acuminate leaves is lacking in the Rosedale plants. But this is not an uncommon experience; the several hybrid plants from the same parent species often inherit diversely the opposed parental characters.

In the Bicknell hybrid "the pale-lilac to lavender-blue" of the flowers indicates a 'blending' of the two colors of the parent flowers; while in the Forbes hybrid the purple color of *V. Brittoniana* seems to be 'dominant' over the white of *V. lanceolata*. In leaf-outline also *V. lavandulacea* is an evident compromise between the two parents. The absolute sterility of the hybrid precludes the culture of offspring, and the evidence that might come from fruit or seeds.

In fact, the living plants themselves have apparently disappeared. Mr. Bicknell found them in two stations two or three miles apart; but both stations have been much disturbed, and he was unable last summer to find further specimens. A vigorous plant was to be seen in the Bronx Park Garden in 1905; a root of this grew well in Middlebury for two years; but in both gardens the plants have since died. The hybrid will perhaps be rediscovered in moist meadows along the coast; and if so, it may be readily multiplied by division and kept alive indefinitely.

MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT.

BRYOPHYTES OF THE MT. GREYLOCK REGION,—IV.¹

A. LE ROY ANDREWS.

THE species listed below are, except for a little material left unidentified from previous collections, the result of two trips to the mountain-summit, one in the late summer of 1904, the other on October first, 1908. Both trips were by way of the Hopper, following different branches of the Hopper Brook up to their sources near the summit.

¹ For previous notes see RHODORA IV, 29 ff., 238 ff., VI, 72 ff.